

The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIBS CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 3, 1846.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorized to receive Money and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. JOHN HARRIS, and Mr. W. W. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; Mr. BALMAIN; Mr. T. M. SLOMAN, Bathurst; Mr. LARSEN WHITE, Windsor; Mr. H. TAYLOR, Parramatta; Mr. A. W. LAYTON, Maitland and Belconnen; Mr. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; Mr. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; Mr. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, Wollongong; Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Postmaster, Castles and Merton; Mr. QUENBY; Mr. THOMAS HOPKINS, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; Mr. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; Mr. HERRING; Mr. ROBERT DAVISON, for the District of Yass; Mr. THOMAS DOWNS, Moreton Bay; Mr. JOHN HOULDSBURY, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; Mr. FREDERICK HENRY, Newcastle; Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, Port Macquarie; Mr. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; Mr. JOSEPH LLOYD, Port Phillip; CAPTAIN THOM, Launceston; and Mr. JAMES LINDSAY, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand, who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters ending the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due on the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged for the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but none will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without one quarter being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without half-a-year being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons who be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

PARAMATTA STEAMER.

"NATIVE" This fast and favorite Packet continues her trips as usual from Kellik's wharf, at extremely low rates, and is the only vessel by which passengers can be conveyed to Paramatta on all occasions.

From Kellik's Wharf at 9 a.m. at 3 p.m. at 5 p.m. at 7 p.m. at 9 p.m. at 11 p.m.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE regular trader first-class river-built ship "CROCIUS" will sail positively on the first of March next; has room for thirty tons of dead weight only.

ISAAC SIMMONS, City Mart, 47, George-street. P.S. The above fine vessel will be fitted up with every comfort and convenience for Storage and Intermediate Passengers; the cargo no wool, and will be well looked after.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE regular trader first-class river-built ship "CROCIUS" will sail positively on the first of March next; has room for thirty tons of dead weight only.

ISAAC SIMMONS, City Mart, 47, George-street. P.S. The above fine vessel will be fitted up with every comfort and convenience for Storage and Intermediate Passengers; the cargo no wool, and will be well looked after.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE regular trader first-class river-built ship "CROCIUS" will sail positively on the first of March next; has room for thirty tons of dead weight only.

ISAAC SIMMONS, City Mart, 47, George-street. P.S. The above fine vessel will be fitted up with every comfort and convenience for Storage and Intermediate Passengers; the cargo no wool, and will be well looked after.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE regular trader first-class river-built ship "CROCIUS" will sail positively on the first of March next; has room for thirty tons of dead weight only.

ISAAC SIMMONS, City Mart, 47, George-street. P.S. The above fine vessel will be fitted up with every comfort and convenience for Storage and Intermediate Passengers; the cargo no wool, and will be well looked after.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE regular trader first-class river-built ship "CROCIUS" will sail positively on the first of March next; has room for thirty tons of dead weight only.

ISAAC SIMMONS, City Mart, 47, George-street. P.S. The above fine vessel will be fitted up with every comfort and convenience for Storage and Intermediate Passengers; the cargo no wool, and will be well looked after.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE regular trader first-class river-built ship "CROCIUS" will sail positively on the first of March next; has room for thirty tons of dead weight only.

ISAAC SIMMONS, City Mart, 47, George-street. P.S. The above fine vessel will be fitted up with every comfort and convenience for Storage and Intermediate Passengers; the cargo no wool, and will be well looked after.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE regular trader first-class river-built ship "CROCIUS" will sail positively on the first of March next; has room for thirty tons of dead weight only.

ISAAC SIMMONS, City Mart, 47, George-street. P.S. The above fine vessel will be fitted up with every comfort and convenience for Storage and Intermediate Passengers; the cargo no wool, and will be well looked after.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

AN Adjournment of the Half Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the usual place of business, George-street, Sydney, upon Thursday, the 6th of February next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, in terms of the 4th clause of the deed of settlement, also to elect a Director in room of Richard Jones. By order of the Board, JOHN WALKER, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Company will be held at the usual place of business, George-street, Sydney, upon Thursday, the 6th of February next, at one o'clock, in compliance with a requisition of eleven Members of the Company, in terms of clause 68th of the Deed of Settlement, for the purpose of considering the state of the action now pending between the Bank of Australasia and this Bank. By order of the Board, JOHN WALKER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank of New South Wales is hereby called for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of opening an account with a Banking Establishment in London; to be held at the Banking-house, George-street, on Monday, the 10th day of February next, at twelve o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN BLACK, Cashier.

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned Meeting of the Proprietors of the Company will be held at their offices, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 7th of February, at Three o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the Board, FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

TO BREKERS OF STOCK, AND SHIPPERS OF CATTLE TO INDIA.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL, AND CO., of the Exchange, Calcutta, have the pleasure to announce to Breeders of Stock, and Shippers of Cattle for India, that they have established as a branch of their business, a Horse Repository for the public and private sale of Horses, which being conducted on a system entirely new in Calcutta, has met with the greatest success and encouragement. Their plan combining the advantages of an Agency with an Auctioneering business, renders it the most profitable and advantageous for Horses for Calcutta; and its advantages (such as no other establishment in Calcutta can offer) may be thus stated:— 1. Parties consigning horses will have them well cared for. 2. Horses immediately on their arrival, will be carefully landed by experienced grooms, and taken to the spacious premises of the repository, where the best attention and care would be taken to bring them into condition fit for offering at public auction. 3. The Horses, if not sold immediately, remain at comparatively little expense, and receive the best veterinary and professional attendance without cost. 4. The Horses remaining continually on show at the Repository, and a better and earlier chance of sale than under the system hitherto pursued. Remittances in part would be made immediately on the horses being landed and valued, either in treasury drafts or in produce, as directed. 5. The responsibility of our firm will be attested by the Indian residents in the Australian Colonies, and for detailed particulars regarding the description of horses best adapted for the Indian Presidency, we refer to Messrs. Smith and Campbell. 6711

TOONGABEE STEAMING ESTABLISHMENT.

Three miles from Paramatta, (Entrance on the Western Road, opposite Fuller's Public-house.) THE following are the Charges for Steaming down the establishment:— 1. CATTLE . . . 5s. 0d. PER HEAD. 2. SHEEP . . . 0s. 6d. KACH. Cattle at market price, or the hides, head, and feet of the bullocks will be taken as payment for them, casks included. The tallow delivered without extra charge, at any wharf in Sydney, or alongside any ship in harbour. The attention of Stockholders is invited to the advantages offered at this establishment, where the stock is kept free of charge, in paddocks well supplied with grass and water; its situation commanding all the approaches to Sydney (from which it is distant nineteen miles), and being outside all toll-gates, together with its numerous paddocks and excellent pasture, renders it highly eligible and convenient for proprietors. Communications to be addressed to W. C. MAYNE, Toongabbee, Paramatta.

KING'S PLAINS STEAMING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE charges for steaming down Sheep and Cattle at the above-mentioned establishment are:—Sheep, 6d.; Cattle, 2s. per head; casks cost extra. JOHN F. CLEMENTS, 240 YORK-STREET CO. M. JON CLARE'S AND LIVERY STABLES.

RICHARD WEBB respectfully offers

his most sincere thanks to the public generally for the patronage he has so long enjoyed, and begs to inform them that he has always on hand, either for Hire or Sale, very superior Gigs and Carriages of all descriptions; also, some first-rate Horses. N.B.—An excellent new Landau for sale, made on the newest and most improved principle; likewise two single-horse Cabs, perfectly new, to be sold at a second-hand price. Sydney, January 27. 1648

BATHURST. MR. T. M. SLOMAN

BEGS to inform the public that the business hitherto carried on by himself, as Auctioneer and Broker, will in future be conducted under the firm of SLOMAN AND TRESS, and Mr. Tress will have the management of the business. Bathurst, January 28. 1668

WHOLESALE STATIONERY AND SCHOOLBOOK WAREHOUSE.

W. MOFFITT begs to apprise exporters to the Islands, country stores, keepers, and wholesale purchasers, that he can be supplied with every description of stationery, ledgers, day and cashbooks, journals, ruled memorandum and copybooks, also, wrapping and papers of all kinds, and every article connected with the trade. The undersigned having purchased personally the whole of his extensive stock direct from the manufacturers in England for cash, is enabled to offer the same on the most reasonable terms to intending purchasers. N.B.—Schools supplied at wholesale prices. W. MOFFITT, 299, Pitt-street. 2592

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by KEMP AND FAIRFAX

NOTICE.

C. CHAPMAN, in returning his best thanks for the liberal patronage received, begs to announce his determination of retiring from the Drapery Business, and intention to clear out the whole of his stock in hand by the first of March next. The stock consisting of excellent goods of the best quality, suited for a general trade, will be re-marked and reduced to less than cost price, to give his numerous patrons the opportunity of purchasing real bargains. Next door to the Royal Hotel, 436, George-street. 1166

TO GENTLEMEN.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON solicit the attention of Settlers and the Public to their Tailoring Department, having just received a fresh supply of every description of materials adapted to that branch of their business; they feel assured that the merits of their Tailoring Trade are too well known to require comment, and would therefore only remark to those who may not yet have patronised their establishment, that the cut, quality, and workmanship of Clothing made by them are such as cannot be surpassed by any London house; their scale of prices for really first-rate articles is decidedly the lowest in New South Wales, and Gentlemen who desire a suit (as usual) be at all times supplied with a complete suit of Colonial Tweed, or any other material in ten hours. Emporium, Pitt-street. 1635

WILLIAM COLEMAN, 453, GEORGE-STREET.

BEGS respectfully to inform the public, that he has just opened several packages of New Goods, consisting of Slops of all sorts, Manchester Goods of every description, and a great variety of excellent goods. The undersigned articles he is now selling much under their value: Black net for veils Coloured kid gloves Coloured and black silk ditto Ladies' white and black cotton hose Figured window muslins Black satin and gauze ribbons White and coloured stays Linen sheetings 1036

TO SETTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

WILLIAM COLEMAN has received by the "Midland," an extensive assortment of New Goods, which he is selling at very low prices, a few of the articles are named below:— Black cotton Velvet Black Orleans Cloth White Satin and Habit Shirts White Satin and Irish Linens Flannel, to cure the rheumatism Welch Flannels Scotch twilled Shirts and Shirting Dress and white muslin with a com. 7-8 and 9-8 Navy blue and white Prints And a large lot of black and coloured Kerseymeres. 1475

FUNERALS FURNISHED.

IN consequence of the reduced rate of wages at which the mechanics of Sydney are now working, J. HILL, Junr. is induced to lower his charges for Funeral Requisites, to meet the circumstances of those who may wish to see their departed friends respectfully interred. Full-mounted Coffin, with the use of Hearse, 2 0 0 Child's Coffin, with the use of Mourning Coach 1 10 0 Furnishing Establishment, King-street, January 16. 913

COLONIAL TREWDS.

ALL TREWDS manufactured by A. and J. RAYNER may in future be known by having a purple stripe in the selvages. 2408

ON SALE by the undersigned—

Drills, ducks, Hessians, hollandes, Sheatings, osanburgs, Cheesecloth, linens, Gloves (colours), cotton Rich balzarine dresses Umbrellas Hats, Manila and Java Woolens, 9 and 10 lb. Two and three bushel bags Canvas (assorted) Seaming twine Rope, patent Europe. Turbans Corrosive sublimate Copper sheathing and nails Shot, assorted White lead and paints Varnishes SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Campbell's Wharf. 7175

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—

Brandy, Martell's, Hennessy's, Gin in quarter-casks, Rum, W. I. and E. I., 10 to 25 O. P. Taylor's Stout, Dunbar's brand, Dunbar's Ale and Stout SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Campbell's Wharf. 8741

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto subsisting between us, under the style and firm of Benham and Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all money owing to the late firm are to be paid to Mr. Avery Benham, AVERY BENHAM, ROBERT PORTER, Witness—CHARLES MALPAS.

AVERY BENHAM.

In reference to the above notice, returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons for the liberal support he has experienced since his commencement, and in soliciting on behalf of himself a continuance of those favours, assures them of his determination to uphold the character of his establishment, by offering the best articles at the lowest remunerating prices. He has just received, ex the "Midlothian," a choice assortment of Italian goods, the inspection of which he respectfully invites. He has also on hand Hysonkin Tea of every brand, Suohong and Congou ditto Finest Hyson, Colours and roasted Sugar of all kinds Negrohead, Cavendish, and Colonial Tobacco York Hams, Cheese, and Bacon Butter, a well supplied

ON SALE.

ONE of THURSTON'S best full-sized Billiard Tables, with all the latest improvements Ditto ditto round Billiard Table Splendid 3, 4, 5, and 6 motion BEER ENGINES, with Union Joints Extra Union Joints for Beer Engines Eight and ten cock Spirit Fountains, complete Imperial Spirit and Beer Measures and Spirit Fountains Lime Juice, in hogheads, and Bottling Wax Force Pumps for Brewers and Distillers Lead Pipe of sizes, and Composition Pipe from 2 inch Windows, Glass, and Wires One of Gallows' Patent Woolpresses Woolbagging and Woolpacks A Water-wheel with Machinery 130 Deals in 4 inch cuts 2 Brass Swivels, 2 Anchors, and Masts for 4 vessels, Ship and House Water Closets 10 inch Lamp Shades, lotus moons, starred and ground, French Chimneys A 100 gal. Copper Boiler, and a 200 gal. ditto A Copper Refining Kettle, and Copper Pump Two large Vats, and a Crane with Chain complete The whole of these Goods will be sold for less than English cost price to close accounts. At the Stores of A. & S. LYONS.

TO LET.

All those handsome and roomy Premises and Stores, now in the occupation of the undersigned; the Stores and Cellars of which are fitted up for holding about 1600 tons of merchandise. For further particulars apply at the Counting house of 1728 A. & S. LYONS.

PAINT OIL.

EX "PERMAN" and "SARAH BIKETT." AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED— 100 cans boiled Oil, 5 gallons each 100 cans raw Oil, 5 gallons each 100 tins turpentine, 5 gallons each J. COLEMAN, Lower George-street, Opposite the Herald Office. 1720

VARROVILLE BUTTER.

THE subscriber having contracted for the weekly supply, offers the above at the lowest market price to his friends and the public. 1765 AVERY BENHAM, No. 394, George-street.

AMERICAN NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, for sale, by S. WILKINSON, JUNR., Macquarie-place. 1735

NEWCASTLE COAL.

NOTICE.—The public are informed that the price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, is as under:— Seven-pence per bushel on the Wharf, Eight-pence per bushel delivered; Fourteen bags of two bushels each, 16s. 8d. on the Wharf, 16s. 8d. delivered. Extra cartage as usual according to distance. All payments to be made before delivery to Mr. F. Esworth, Agent for the Australian Agricultural Company, Miller's Point, or High-street, Sydney, where orders will be received. P. P. KING, Commissioner, Australian Agricultural Company. July 1. 27

EBENEZER COALS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the price of the Superior Ebenezer Coal will be as under:— Delivered, at 18s. per ton of twenty-eight bushels At the wharf, 16s. Allowance by the cargo. Orders left at the Depot, Sussex-street, bottom of Market-street, or at his Establishment, next door to the Royal Hotel, will be punctually attended to. 1151 THOMAS ROBINSON.

PRINTING TYPES.—A fount of second-hand Long Primer is for sale at the Herald Office. 832

SHEEP.

THE Trustees of Mr. Richard Jones's estate hereby intimate, with reference to the sheep formerly announced by them as for sale, with stations at Tenthill and Condemine River, that, in order to accommodate purchasers, the sheep, and a portion of the sheep, without the stations, in flocks of about one thousand, leaving for the purchaser of each station an assortment considerably reduced, but still suitable, and more adapted for the means of buyers in general. By order of the Trustees, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Bligh-street, January 15. 857

COLONIAL SOAP exchanged for TALLOW, at the Manufacture of the undersigned, King-street West, near the Commercial Wharf, Sydney.

W. H. ROBINSON. 714

NOTICE.

JOSEPH SCOTT, Whip Manufacturer of and Tobaccoist, begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he intends on the 8th of February, to remove to the premises lately occupied by M. Emanuel, opposite the Savings' Bank, and adjoining the Ironmongery Establishment of Burdett and Hawley. 1764

TO CAPITALISTS and the industrious LABOURING CLASS.

AN accurate Plan of Mr. Reeve's Special Survey of Tara Vale having been recently completed, Notice is hereby given, that Farms of various sizes are now open for Sale, or on Lease for a term of years. The proprietor, chiefly desirous to establish a respectable tenantry, will let these farms at the moderate rate of one bushel of wheat per acre. This estate of 5120 acres consists entirely of rich alluvial flats, lightly timbered with blackwood, hickory, and wattie covered with a thick sward of grass and abundance of herbage; there is also convenient building timber at a short distance. The frequent sea-breezes, combined with the low level of the land, and the absence of injurious frosts and hot winds, together with its sheltered position, render this locality one of the best in New South Wales where agricultural pursuits may be prosecuted with success, and at the present unusually low prices, remunerative to the settler. Tara Vale is bounded by the navigable tide water of Port Albert, other portions by the never-failing fresh water stream of the Tara, from which no part of the estate is more than two miles distant. Wells have been sunk in different parts of this special survey, and an abundance of good water obtained at the depth of eighteen feet. Port Albert is situated between the principal commercial towns of New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, with all which it has for the last three years carried on a considerable shipping trade, now amounting to more than 3000 tons annually; and the character of the port may be estimated from the fact that no loss has ever been sustained there. Some portions of the special survey are let, and many families and persons already occupy purchased allotments in the immediate vicinity of the landing place and township of Tara Vale, which, although adjacent to the intended Government township of Alberton, is far more conveniently situated. There is a licensed Hotel, good Stores (whence all supplies may be obtained at a trifling advance on Hobart prices), and various tradesmen, such as brickmakers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c.; likewise, dray roads from Monaro, and Port Phillip. Further information may be obtained on application (if by letter, post paid), to F. Taylor, Tara Vale, Port Albert; or to Thomas Smith and Co., George-street, Sydney. 6850

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

EDWIN BENNETT, Wool Broker, will give the highest cash prices for clean and unwashed wool, and sheepskins. N.B.—Wools classed and re-packed as usual. 6030 374, Pitt-street, near the Union Bank.

WOOL AND TALLOW.

A liberal cash advance given thereon upon the day of delivery into store, for consignments to Liverpool or London. BUCHANAN AND CO. Office.—Lyons buildings, George-street. Stores.—Darling Harbour Wharf, late Gilling, Brown, and Co. 3718

TALLOW AND SOAP.

THE highest cash price given for all kinds of Tallow; or Soap given in exchange, at ROBERT KING'S, Soap and Candle Manufactory, bottom of Liverpool-street, Sydney, January 28. 1599

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool. SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO., Harrington-street Church Hill. 184

WOOL, SHEEP FAT, AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of wool, fat sheep, and sheepskins, in any quantities, for export or home use, and with a view to the manufacture of goods, at J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO. 6295

WILLIAM C. BOTTS.

Wharf, Darling Harbour November 22. 6909

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on Consignments to their Correspondents in London, Messrs. Cruikshank, Melville, and Co. 5327 R. RAMSAY, SEN., AND CO.

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or advance on WOOL, OIL, TALLOW, or other colonial produce, consigned for sale to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine and Co. THACKER, MASON, AND CO., Port-street. 6338

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.

will purchase or make advances upon Wool, Tallow, or other Colonial Produce, consigned to their agents, Messrs. Cockburn & Co., Austin Friars, London. Campbell's Wharf, November 7. 6213

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or advance on WOOL, OIL, TALLOW, or other colonial produce, consigned for sale to their correspondents in Liverpool or London, or elsewhere, at party giving the information. 2551

SALES BY AUCTION.

H. ROSE SALE. ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 5TH FEBRUARY, AT THE CATS PAW MARKET, MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Cat's Paw Market, FIVE (5) WELL-BRED MARES: full particulars of which, as to pedigree, age, &c., will be given at time of sale. Terms, cash. 1736

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, John Stockton Fletcher, Attorney in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and Solicitor in the Courts of Equity, lately of No. 26, Wakefield-street, Regent-square, London, and of Summer Castle, in the borough of Rochdale, county of Lancashire, England, and now residing at Mrs. Darling's Point, near Sydney, New South Wales, intend applying, on the last day of this present term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, of this honorable Court. Dated at Sydney, this twentieth day of January, 1846. JOHN STOCKTON FLETCHER.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY Caution the Public not to give any trust or credit to my wife, Maria Fowler, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract, she having left her home on the 21st day of November last. THOMAS FOWLER, 1675

WANTED immediately, a gentlemanly RESIDENCE, fit for the occupation of a small family, situated in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and not further distant than three miles. Apply by letter to G. C. Turner, Esq., 455, George-street. 1640

WANTED, A SURGEON for the New York Packet, for London. Apply to GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO., Bent-street. 1817

WANTED, a Cook and Housemaid; apply at Mrs. Iredale's, Auburn Cottage, Surry Hills. Sydney, January 28. 1546

WANTED, a respectable woman as a General Servant in a small family, where most of the washing is put out; she must understand plain cooking. A reference to her last place will be required. Apply to MRS. L. MYLES, Cumberland-street North. 1538

WANTED, a handy little Girl to assist a general House Servant, in a small respectable family. Apply at the Herald Office. 1538

WANTED, five Weavers, a Warper, and one Winder; none need apply who cannot produce testimonials of ability and character from their last employers. Applications, if by letter post-paid, to be made to Mr. George Chivers, Muswellbrook, Steam Mills; or to R. P. Cummins, Sportsman's Arms, West Maitland. 1676

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF BOLING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENTS.

WANTS a situation in the above branch, a person competent to take the management of making and preparing tallow for the London market, having had twenty years' experience in the first houses in Scotland and in the colony. Can also conduct the manufacture of soap and candles. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to F. M. "Donnybrook Hotel," York-street, Sydney. 1738

OFFICES TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the ground floor, at No. 555, George-street North, adjoining the Bank of Australasia. Apply on the premises. 1129

TO LET.

A NEWLY built stone Store, containing basement and two upper stories, 26 by 54 feet, either with or without a LARGE OFFICE. It has a direct communication with Lower George-street, and with the HEAD OF SYDNEY COVE by a private sunderland wharf. Application to be made to J. HOPKINS, Queen's Wharf, moderate terms. 677

TO LET, a well-known and old established Public House the "Britannia Arms," corner of George and Goulburn-streets. For particulars apply to Mr. J. Brown, saddler, George-street. 1368

TO LET, the House, No. 218, Elizabeth-street North, lately in the occupation of G. C. Turner, Esq., containing nine rooms, with a large garden, and a detached kitchen, &c., attached. Apply at No. 555, George-street North. 1146

HOUNK TO LET.

IN Jamison-street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Hogg, the late residence of Robert Jones, Esq., (Surgeon), possession can be given on the first day of January, Apply to F. Smith, opposite the Gas Works, Kent-street. 7418

TO LET.

FAMILY RESIDENCE IN LYONS-TERACE, HYDE PARK. That excellent Family Residence, lately occupied by C. D. Riddell, Esq., Colonial Treasurer; immediate possession can

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Autumn, barque, 362 tons, White, at Campbell's Wharf. Fanning, agent. Discharging.

Bonito, brig, 160 tons, Tomkins, at Deloitte's Wharf. Tomkins, owner. Loading for Liverpool.

Caroline, brig, 112 tons, Loten, at Dalgaroo's Wharf. Isaac Simmons, owner. Loading for London.

Christine, brig, 126 tons, Saunders, at the Flour Company's Wharf. A. B. Smith and Co., owners. Discharging and advertised for Port Phillip.

Cornwall, steamer, 94 tons, off the Gas Works. Boyd and Co., owners.

Corvus, steamer, 480 tons. H. Moore, agent. Off the Gas Works.

Colombian, barque, 275 tons, W. K. Robinson, agent. Loading for Singapore.

Edward, schooner, 87 tons, Truscott, at Boyd's Wharf. B. Boyd and Co., owners. Discharging.

Elizabeth, barque, 437 tons, Morris, off Armistage's Wharf. Griffiths, Gore, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Essex, barque, 345 tons, Dazley, off Botta's Wharf. W. C. Botta, agent. Loading for London.

Evilly, barque, 580 tons, Greaves, off Armistage's Wharf. L. L. Scott, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Eleanor, brig, 253 tons, Macfarlane, at the Circular Wharf. Mosses Joseph, owner. Loading for London.

Fame, French whaling ship, 309 tons, Dufar, in Neutral Bay. Dreulier and Wagner, agents. Refitting.

Fame, whaling barque, 200 tons, Sargeant, off Boyd's Wharf. B. Boyd and Co., owners. Refitting.

Franklin, American whaling barque, 331 tons, Chadwick, in the Cove. S. Wilkinson, jun., agent. Refitting.

Geoff, whaling ship, 160 tons, at Russell's Yard, Pyrmont. Russell, owner. Refitting.

Hamlet, barque, 420 tons, Wilson, in Watson's Bay. Campbell and Co., agents. Ready for London.

Jane, whaling barque, 345 tons, Lee, at Jones's Wharf. S. Lyons, owner. Refitting.

Lord Auckland, barque, 628 tons, Brown, at the Circular Wharf. R. Towns, agent. Loading for London.

Lady Ann, whaling barque, 213 tons, Long, at Boyd's Wharf. B. Boyd, owner. Refitting.

Mary, whaling barque, 344 tons, at Fotheringham's Wharf. Fotheringham, owner. Laid up.

Maudie, whaling ship, 483 tons, Bliss, in Watson's Bay. B. Boyd and Co., agents. Refitting.

Maryanne, brig, 184 tons, Thompson, at Boyd's Wharf. B. Boyd and Co., owners. Discharging.

Morgue, barque, 315 tons, Smith, in the Cove. Captain, agent. Advertised for Malilla.

Murphy, schooner, 169 tons, Darby, at the head of the Cove. A. Mosses, owner.

Medithian, barque, 414 tons, Morrison, at Campbell's Wharf. Robert How and Co., agents. Discharging and advertised for London.

New York Packet, barque, 370 tons, Hawkeley, at the Circular Wharf. Griffiths, Gore, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Palatine, barque, 335 tons, Sims, at Botta's Wharf. W. C. Botta, agent. Discharging.

Pockington, whaling barque, 204 tons, at Walker's Wharf. W. Walker and Co., owners. Laid up.

Proctor, whaling barque, 244 tons, at Fotheringham's Wharf. Fotheringham, owner. Laid up.

Perseus, ship, 600 tons, Mallard, at the head of the Cove. Cooper and Holt, agents. Loading for London.

Rose, whaling barque, 421 tons, Oughton, in the Cove. Wood, agent. Refitting.

Scott, schooner, 68 tons, Ward, at the head of the Cove. Moore, owner. Loading for New Zealand.

Sarah Birckett, brig, 202 tons, Prodrow, at Buchanan's Wharf. Howard, McNab, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Shannon, schooner, 65 tons, at Campbell's Wharf. Campbell and Co., owners.

Robert Paul, ship, 610 tons, Champion, at Campbell's Wharf. Griffiths, Gore, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

St. George, schooner, 100 tons, Tinsley, at the S. Wharf. J. Gibbitt, owner.

St. John, whaling barque, 357 tons, off Boyd's Wharf. B. Boyd and Co., owners. Ready for London.

St. Mary, schooner, 138 tons, Orr, at Boyd's Wharf. Boyd and Co., owners. How down.

Wanderer, R.Y.S., 10 tons, B. Boyd, Reg., in Farm Cove.

Waterbury, schooner, 149 tons, Hayle, at the Queen's Wharf. J. Macnamara, owner. Loading for Hobart Town.

William, schooner, 62 tons, Freeman, at Steel's Wharf. Morley and Steele, owners. Loading for Moreton Bay.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

Clara, 360 tons, Crow.

General Hervey, 980 tons, Hart, October 16.

Pemfer, 377 tons, Wells, December 16.

Spy, Hart.

Herold, 911 tons, Coubro, emigrants, October 28.

Eliza, 251, Valent, October 10.

Elizabeth, ship, Moffatt, emigrants.

Wallace, ship, emigrants.

City of Sydney, brig, 106 tons, Williams.

May Merrille, ship, 314 tons, Thompson.

Lady Grey, brig, 324 tons, Hawkes.

Palatine, barque, 359 tons, Sims.

Hank, schooner, 115 tons, Brown.

Dorset, brig, 82 tons, Dab.

Emma, brig, 121 tons, Fox.

North Star, H.M.S., 26 guns, Sir Everard.

Louisa, brig, 182 tons, Tucker.

Phoebe, schooner, 112 tons, Bennett.

Phoebe, barque, Dale.

John and Charlotte, schooner, 93 tons, Pattison.

Morita, brig, 121 tons, Bousfield.

Tabago, brig, 136 tons, Farrell.

William, brig, 149 tons, Thom.

Calypso, brig, 105 tons, Harold.

Mary Ann, schooner, 124 tons, Ames.

Waco, schooner, 65 tons, Birkinshaw.

Mariner, schooner, 46 tons, Ford.

Guide, brig, 147 tons, Addams.

Terror, schooner, 107 tons, Dunning.

Tryphena, brig, 181 tons, Hindmarsh.

Orinda, schooner, 91 tons, Conney.

Vanguard, schooner, 121 tons, Pilford.

Boa, brig, 134 tons, Untham.

Lady Leigh, schooner, 118 tons, Reid.

Conestoga, schooner, 89 tons, Meggett.

Sarah Ann, schooner, 184 tons, Dunnett.

Bellona, schooner, 120 tons, Scott.

Falton, schooner, 40 tons, Chape.

Thomas Lord, schooner, 70 tons, 40 worktop.

Conestoga, schooner, 121 tons, Rogers.

Portonia, brig, 221 tons, Richards.

Elizabeth, barque, 175 tons, Jones.

Ariel, schooner, 104 tons, Lewis.

Countess of Wilson, schooner, 111 tons, Bowles.

Urgent, ship, 408 tons, Thompson.

Pioneer, schooner, 111 tons, Kemp.

Guinef, brig, 244 tons, Harvey.

Chester, schooner, 123 tons, Patrick.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

(With their last reports.)

Oceanaron, 520 tons, Irvine, hence 22nd August, 1843; at the Bay of Islands, 10th September; returning to Sydney.

John Ellis, 610 tons, Bradley, hence 7th March, 1843; touched at Tahiti, in July, with 300 barrels; H. Moore, owner.

Morphy, 512 tons, Hogg, hence 26th March, 1843, spoken in June, 1844, with 500 barrels; Blackland, owner.

Tigron, 192 tons, Bury, hence 10th May, 1843; reported by the *Nimrod* at Howe's

Island 21st December, 1844, with 1000 barrels sperm; Hughes and Hosking, owners.

Australian, 300 tons, Wales, hence 14th June, 1843; at Strong's Island, September 27th, 1841, with 900 barrels sperm; Cooper and Holt, owners.

Lindsay, 200 tons, Williamson, hence 15th June, 1843; left Port Stephens, 9th September, 1844, with 700 barrels sperm; Williamson, Mitchell, and Russell, owners.

Clarkston, 244 tons, Stewart, hence 13th September, 1843; spoken by the *Jane*, 6th instant, with 1000 barrels sperm; H. Moore, owner.

Woodward, 243 tons, Smith, hence 24th September, 1843; spoken by the *Nimrod* at Howe's Island 24th December, 1844, with 940 barrels sperm oil on board; H. Moore, owner.

Southern, 230 tons, Nixon, hence 6th October, 1843, put into Port Stephens, 14th September, 1844, with 600 barrels sperm; Mitchell and Co., owners.

British Sovereign, 365 tons, Cooper, hence 9th November, 1843; left Port Stephens, 12th September, 1844, with 370 barrels sperm, 60 barrels black; Lamb and Parbury, owners.

Bright Planer, 187 tons, Kyle, hence, March 18th; spoken by the *Hostile*, May 30th, 1844; Mitchell and others, owners.

Jane, barque, 250 tons, Foster, hence 28th April, 1844; spoken by the *Nimrod*, 9th June, with 30 barrels sperm; Flower, Salling, and Co., owners.

William, 344 tons, Bolger, hence 19th June, 1844; at the Bay of Islands, 8th August, 1844; B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Nimrod, barque, 232 tons, Sullivan, hence July 25, 1844; spoken by the *Concorde* on the 9th January, 1845, with 40 barrels sperm. Lamb and Parbury, owners.

Nelson, barque, 274 tons, Spurling, hence 2nd October, 1844, Fotheringham, owner.

June, barque, 212 tons, Hayle, hence 11th November, 1844; B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Lady Blackwood, barque, 254 tons, Cooper, hence 16th December, 1844; Lamb and Parbury, owners.

ENGLISH EXTRAITS.

THE EGYPTIAN TREATY.

(From the Illustrated London News, Sept. 21.)

WHEN war with France was spoken of as an event not impossible, much anxiety was felt as to the safety of our overland communication with India. We were long in establishing it; even now we have not developed all the advantages it will hereafter produce, both to this country and our possessions in the East; and it would have been a misfortune to the world at large if old hatreds and new jealousies between the two great people who are in the van of civilization should have given a check to one of the most signal triumphs of civilization has produced. This danger was happily averted; and, since the conclusion of the negotiations that produced this fortunate result, an arrangement has been made which places our intercourse with India on a more secure foundation than it ever yet possessed. A treaty has just been concluded by which we have not merely a permitted passage across the Isthmus of Suez, but an act of sovereignty may be called the Eastern line of traffic. The port of Suez, it is stated, is ceded to us, and there is now no fear that the policy of the old Pacha of Egypt—long friendly to us, it is true, from reasons of self-interest, but which was no less liable to interruption from passion or caprice—will be perpetuated. The passage of the Desert is secured; and as for that of the sea, we have long been accustomed to regard the ocean as a highway to all nations. There, we apprehend, we are safe; any thing that a French Prince may think, say, or write to the contrary, notwithstanding. But the passage of the Isthmus was more or less of a contingency. If the ruler of Egypt were powerful, which he is, and unfriendly to us, which he is not, he might have annoyed us considerably. If he were weak, however well disposed, he could not have kept in awe those who now serve him as soldiers; but who, disbanded and disorganised, would adopt the profession of robbers with a marvellous facility. In either case, whether Egypt were held by a powerful enemy or a feeble friend, commerce is eminently pacific, and avoids the path that is liable to be crossed by musket balls. Englishmen are never wanting in courage on fit occasions, but a series of skirmishes in a day's journey would be but disagreeable necessities; and to none of our fair countrywomen should we wish any opportunity of proving how well they could emulate the conduct of Lady Sale. In short, rapidly and safely being the two things necessary to that intercourse between distant points, by which steam is doing so much to civilise the world, we rejoice to see them now assured to a locality where both are wanted, and where both might have been suspended. The comparatively few miles of sand that divide the seas of two continents are of immense importance; they form a sort of link in a long chain, to break which would render the whole line useless.

At the present time, when our trade with the great empire of China is expanding to one of export as well as import—when it is beginning to be felt that our rule of the "dusky millions" of India has not been the best possible either for justice and mercy, or even for the far lower consideration of profit—when the policy of the Governor of India has become the subject of contest between the Ministry and its supporters—it is more than ever necessary that the communication between the ruled in the East, and their rulers in the West, should be so frequent and facile as possible; and in this respect that great worker of material marvels—steam—is going far beyond the most sanguine expectations. Let us compare the present with the past, and we shall see what has been effected; there are many things involved in the change worthy of a little notice.

In the first place, in establishing the Mediterranean as our route to India, we are rather returning to an old system, with greater means of working it out, than creating a new one. For centuries the whole of the western world was supplied with the luxuries of the East by the land traffic that brought them to the shores of the Mediterranean, whence they were dispersed to the north and west throughout the extent of Europe. Alexandria and Cairo were then flourishing, and those were the great and palmy days of Venice; and that great commercial city then became a great political power; but her greatness was far less the work of the soldier than of the merchant; and though the poet may look contemptuously on the profession that is silently beneficial, humanizing whole nations with less visible

exertion than that which war desolates a single province, and may ensure it a place in the annals of the emotions of patriotism, a doubt may be permitted as to whether the poetical point of view is always the true one. It is scarcely true to say that

Ennobling thoughts depart
When men change swords for ledgers,—and
desert
The student's bow for gold.

How few, but for commerce, would have the leisure for thinking at all! Men would be engrossed by the savage struggle with earth and the elements for a subsistence little above that of the brute, and where would be the "ennobling thoughts" that such a state could inspire? Commerce actually creates power, and riches, and renown—all that can be required for the page of poet or historian; it did so in the instance of Venice; and the most striking proof of it is, that when her commerce deserted her, she almost literally

Sunk, like a sea-weed, into whence she rose.

The rise and fall of Venice testify alike of the immense importance of such an event as that we are noticing—one that may decide the channel which the trade between the two ends of the earth is to take. And the stream of commerce is one that never fails to enrich the bed through which it runs; it is the realisation of the fabled Pactolus, for its sands are of gold.

The decline of Venice began from the day on which Vasco de Gama weathered the "Cape of Storms," afterwards more auspiciously named of "Good Hope." The route to India was no longer through the Mediterranean; the spirit of maritime enterprise had marked out another track, and though it was long ere the rich and proud republic exhibited the outward marks of decay, it had already attacked her. The source of her greatness was dried up; and at last the visible signs of poverty appeared. It seems to be a principle, invariable in its operation, that when a nation can no longer increase, it must decline. When power does not wax, it must wane; and with the decay of her commerce, the glory of Venice had departed.

Agnes have passed, during which the whole of the traffic of Europe with Asia passed round the Cape of Good Hope, crossing two immense oceans. The voyage was long and tedious, but was submitted to as a necessity; it seemed to be forgotten that there had ever been another route, and that however well-adapted the weary waste of waters might be for the conveyance of bulky merchandise, it was a terrible barrier to the intercourse of men. It appeared to be overlooked, also, that human beings have activity and volition, and the power of moving from place to place with a celerity far above what can be imparted to chests of tea and bales of cotton. Other causes contributed to retain the trade to India in the channel it had thus fallen into. As a little-frequented road is always that selected by robbers, for the sake of what they can plunder from those who must pass, so the Mediterranean, deserted as the route to India, became a sea with little more upon it than a kind of coasting-trade; and this trade, down to a very recent period, was continually harassed by pirates, whose the states of Europe, with an extraordinary supineness, suffered to rob and murder their subjects with impunity. A voyage up the Mediterranean seemed very likely to terminate in an Algerine prison, it was not attempted. But the suppression of this organised piracy rendering this voyage safe, and the improvements in steam making it speedy, men began to remember their geography, and to think that many months of time, and many thousand miles of distance, might be saved by adopting the old route, or one not very different. It was at first talked of, then tried, and at last succeeded. The principal difficulty was the short land-journey that could not be avoided. Luckily for us, Egypt was governed by a man more shrewd and less bigoted than Eastern rulers generally are, and he gave us every facility; and now the system of transit is so perfect that the arrivals and departures are almost as regular as those of the daily mails. The treaty just concluded secures the system thus established from being disturbed.

The European intercourse with India will henceforth divide itself into two different channels, each having its advantages. Passengers, and those articles of trade that contain great value in small compass, such as gold, jewels, or perfumes, and some of the rarer fabrics of India, will be conveyed by the shorter and quicker route; bulky merchandise that could be shipped, unshipped, and reshipped, without enormous expense, will still go by the Cape. In fact, one will be the mail train and the other the luggage train of the communication between Europe and the East.

We can scarcely yet see what results the extension of this intercourse will produce. The Egyptians are sadly degenerated in the skill and energy that could have built the Pyramids, or raised the walls of Thebes. But their soil is fertile still, and the Nile spreads its fatting waters over it as of old; the enterprise and science of Europe may again make the land that Joseph ruled, the granary of nations. The several ports of the South of Europe will be the stages of the road to the empire of the Moguls. Gibraltar and Malta are our baiting places on the route to Pekin; and may not even Venice regain, by the re-opening of the road, something of what she lost when it was closed? The gleams of a brighter future may be few and faint; but they will be "sunshine still," and therefore welcome, though they but remind her of splendour departed. It is not impossible that more solid results may be seen. Late accounts speak of the repairing and refitting of many of the palaces which Child Harold left "rotting on the shore," and which have been poetically decaying ever since. Who shall say that the Bucephalus will not be launched again; more, though they will sound strangely amid the rattle of the railway that is to connect the gorgeous old city of the sea, in the most masterly of manner, with the main land. But in this too there is life and vitality, and therefore we hail it. The spirit of commerce is abroad; it may be to revive old greatness as well as to create new; in either case it is a good work, for which much has been done by the conclusion of the Egyptian Treaty.

PALM LEAF PAPER.—We learn that Messrs. E. Thorp and Sons, of Barr, Massachusetts, papermakers, have taken out a patent for the manufacture of several varieties of paper from palm leaf. They make at present, however, only wrapping paper. The editor of the *Barr Gazette* has received a few rolls, and pronounces it unusually strong, and at the same time delicate and flexible, presenting a surface smooth and suitable for writing. India rubber was thought to have been stretched some time ago to a variety of uses; palm leaf bids fair to rival the elastic gum, and become an important article of manufacture and trade. "We make here of it," says our *Barr* journalist, "hats and caps for men, bonnets for women, and playthings for children; we build roofs of it, make door mats and reticules, brooms and baskets; sleep on it at night, make cup plates of it for the table, and write letters on its surface; it is woven into carpets, spread into fans, and stable boys make it serve them a valuable purpose in cleaning horses." In the economy of Providence, every fragment of creation seems to unfold, as man progresses in the arts of life, unbounded capabilities of adaptation to his every want. We have, indeed, daily illustration of the truth of that trite and homely adage, that "nothing is made in vain." That quaint old English poet, Herbert, who flourished in the fifteenth century, in a poem of some forty stanzas on "providence," has graphically described, in his unique vein, the sentiment which forces itself upon us in view of the numerous discoveries of the age in which we live:—

All countries have enough to serve their need,
If they seek fine things, thou dost make them
run
In their office; and then dost order their
speed
To be commerce and trade from sun to sun.

The Indian nut alone
Is clothing, most and trencher, drink and can,
Boat, cable, sail, and needle, all in one.
—*Colonial Magazine*, October, 1844.

LEARNING OF THE JEWS.—It is the opinion of a great many of the ancients, that the history of Job was written by Moses in Midian, and delivered to his suffering brethren in Egypt, for their support and comfort under their burdens, and the encouragement of their hope that God would, in due time, deliver and enrich them, as he did this patient sufferer. If that were the case, the Israelites even then must have been a very educated and enlightened people, to be able to enter into the spirit of a work which is to the present day considered to be unrivalled, either in its philosophic definitions or divine demonstrations. In fact, wherever the Israelites went they distinguished themselves as superior teachers in science. Thus we find, that no sooner were they carried away captives into Babylon, than one of their children became the chief astronomer and astrologer. It would be worth while to remark here, that then it was that Pythagoras arrived at Babylon in search of the science of the East, whence he carried to Europe the doctrine of a heliocentric system, and daily rotation of the globe on its axis. Every one reading the Old Testament Scriptures, Macabees, &c., will not hesitate for a moment to testify that learning has in no period of that dispensation been neglected by the Jews. Although some of the literati regret little or nothing the loss of Josephus's intended work concerning the reasons of many of the Jewish laws, and the philosophical or allegorical sense they would bear, yet I would certainly heartily re-echo the sentiments of Fabricius ap. Havercamp, p. 63, 64, that "We need not doubt but, among some vain frigid conjectures derived from Jewish imaginations, Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have taught us a great number of excellent and useful things, which, perhaps, nobody, neither among the Jews nor among the Christians, can now inform us to that I would give great credit to find it still extant." I would request the Christian student to peruse with attention his two books against Apion, Agatharchides, Manetho, Cheronon, and Lysimachus, commonly known by the title of "Flavius Josephus against Apion," wherein he very learnedly demonstrated that a great many of the principal Greek philosophers availed themselves of Jewish learning, and actually adopted many of their dogmas into their system of philosophy. The perusal of these two books will furnish the reader with a fair idea of the intellectual state of the Jews till the time of Josephus. They may properly be considered the most learned, excellent, and useful books of all antiquity; and when Jerome perused them, he declared that it seemed to him a miraculous thing, "how Josephus would have